The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5617. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Safe Arrival of the Steam-ship Siberia at Queenstown.

Some Disagreeable Results to Follow Papal Infallibility.

A Formidable Rebellion in the Argentine Republic.

Assassination of the Ex-Dictator, Gen. Urquiza.

Capture of Two More of Geissorin's Party—Escape of Ryan.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Siberia at Queenstown—British Election Riots—The London Post on the Republic and Constantia.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—The disabled steam-ship Siberia arrived at this port today, in company with the steamer Batavia, which assisted her from New-York last Tuesday.

DUBLIN, May 13.—There have been no further disturbances at Longford. A large military and Police force is on hand, and the election is progressing quietly. Mr. HARMON is reported to be ahead.

LONDON, May 13.—The Post says the alterations made have greatly improved the yacht Sappho, and the Cambria will probably never be made to equal her. In the last race the Cambria showed bad form in her sailing; and if nothing else, capacity of size should have forbidden the plan, if the question of build was to be decisive.

The Pope and the Armenian Bishops—Russian and American Opposition to the Pope—Kossuth on Monopolies Abroad—Fresh Disturbances in Italy.

ROME, May 13.—The Pope threatens extreme measures against the Armenian Bishops who quit their posts at Rome.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Gen. OSTEN-SACKEN declares that Russia will forbid the Apostolic Vicars from entering Poland.

VIENNA, May 13.—The Austrian Government is resolved to resent the proclamation of Papal infallibility by a declaration of the pleasure regium, which was abolished in 1855.

BERLIN, May 13.—The Reichstag has ratified the supplementary postal treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation....The Emperor of Russia has arrived in Berlin.

PARIS, May 13.—LOUIS KOSSUTH has protested against the centralist tendencies of the Andrassy Administration.

FLORENCE, May 13.—Further and more serious outbreaks have occurred in Calabria. Troops are moving thither in force.

The French Emperor Congratulated on the Vote—Most Kissed—The Marshal-ships Again Stirred.

PARIS, May 13.—All the representatives of the foreign Powers in Paris have congratulated the Emperor on the result of the vote....Many arrests were made yesterday. During the confirmation of the troubles 427 people were apprehended for participating in the riots. The tribunals have already begun to consider the cases. Some of the prisoners have been sentenced to from two to six months' imprisonment....The funeral of Count DE MORNY, the Russian ambassador to France, occurred here today.....The Marseilleise newspaper was again seized by the authorities last evening.....APOLPHE TYON'S allegorical picture of "America" is contemptuously criticised here. One newspaper says, "It might do for an ant-drop."

The British House of Commons—Admiralty Mail Service—Smoking on the Benches.

LONDON, May 13.—The House of Commons to-night engaged in a long and tedious discussion of the Metropolitan Four Rated bill, without result. The Marquis of HARTINGTON, the Postmaster-General, stated that as the Atlantic steam-ship companies persisted in their refusal to take the only compensation Postmaster-General CRESWELL was empowered to offer, any amelioration of the mail service between Great Britain and the United States was at present impossible. The claims of Mr. HALSEY, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, came up and were debated with much bitterness. His plans and their execution were condemned, and the House, by a vote of 169 to 139, refused to censure his dismissal. Adjourned....The betting on the Derby this afternoon was 6 to 4 against *Macgregor*, 11 to 1 against *Sandiniu*, and 100 to 7 against *Camel*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Formidable Revolt in the Argentine Republic—Troops Marching to the Scene—Murder of an Ex-Minister—Paraguayan Affairs.

LONDON, May 13.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro and South American ports has arrived. A formidable rebellion had broken out in the province of Entre Rios. The Argentine Government was hurrying forward troops to the scene of disturbance. There had been some fighting, but without decisive result. Gen. URQUIZA, a native of Entre Rios, and Ex-Dictator of the Argentine Confederation, was shot and mortally wounded by an assassin.....The Brazilian volunteers, who took part in the war in Paraguay, were returning to Rio Janeiro, where they were received with great rejoicing. The diplomatic conference at Asuncion for the settlement of the affairs of Paraguay had terminated, and the Argentine and Brazilian Ministers were on their way to Buenos Ayres.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Arrival of the Japan at San Francisco—Political Disturbances in Japan—The Attempted Murder of the United States Consul at Yeddo—The Chinese Massacres.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The mail steamship Japan, from Hong-Kong, China, via Yokohama, Japan, has arrived, bringing the following advices:

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—Admiral HORSEY arrived from Australia and visited Yeddo, where he was entertained by the Mikado. The Admiral sailed again for Vancouver's Island on the 19th inst. The disturbances in Choshiu's territory terminated after two days' skirmishing. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The Japanese budget for last year shows a deficit of $2,000,000, which is equal to one-half the Imperial revenue. Attempts recently made by the Japanese to assassinate CHARLES O. SHEPARD, the American Consul at Yeddo, had been frustrated. A rumor is in circulation that Sir HARRY PARKES, the British Minister to Japan, will soon be transferred to Pekin. Outrages on foreigners are of frequent occurrence. A shock of earthquake was experienced recently, but no damage done. The British bark *St. Dunstan* from Glasgow for Yokohama, was wrecked forty miles from her destination and four of her crew were lost. The import market is unchanged. The arrivals are numerous and all contain general cargoes. The tea season is nearly over.

CHINA.

United States Minister LOW and family had arrived at Shanghai, from which place he left for the North on the 5th of April. The Imperial Treasury had been replenished to the amount of $4,000,000 in the provinces, and a loaning General Hill. The Rebels were threatening another campaign in the Valley of the Yellow River. The news of the death of Minister BURLINGAME was received with general regret. The Pekin Gazette was in a perverse condition.

CUBA.

Capture of Two Officers of the Geissorin Party and Execution Now Fourth of the Americans Taken from Steamer Ravaree—Escape of Ryan and Three Others.

HAVANA, May 12.—Diego and GASPAR AGUERO, the companions of Gen. GEISSORIN, who fled with him to Gonaives Key, have been captured on that island by the party of marines from the Spanish gun-boats who were pursuing them, and are now on their way to Havana under a strong guard. Their arrival is hourly expected. Immediately on their arrival a Court-martial will be commenced and the prisoners placed on trial. The Assistant or English Colonel who was with GONCOURIA died on that island of starvation. It is supposed that RYAN and the three pilots succeeded in making their escape from the island.

CANADA.

The Governor Officers Sworned at the Sault St. Marie Canal—Her Return to Collingwood—Health of Sir John A. Macdonald.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 13.—The *Chicora* arrived here at 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday. She arrived at Sault St. Marie at noon on Tuesday, crossed to the American side and reported at the Customs. A short time afterward the Captain was informed that he could not go through the canal, but had better wait until Thursday noon, when further orders were expected. The Captain then crossed to the Canada side, discharged his cargo and left for Collingwood at 3 o'clock P. M.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Sir JOHN MCDONALD is improving slowly, and unless a relapse takes place it is probable that he will recover.

THE FENIAN EXPEDITION.

Previous Reports of the Movement Confirmed—Three Hundred Fenians at St. Paul Awaiting Transportation.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The report telegraphed yesterday, relative to the concentration of the the Fenians at Duluth, is confirmed by the newspapers published at that point. The St. Paul *Press* has news of the assembling of the Fenians in various parts of Minnesota, and one party is now on route to Red River crossing the ice. There is now at St. Paul a Fenian force of about 300 awaiting arrangements for transportation and subsistence before commencing the march to Red River. They will probably proceed by the usual mail route, but may possibly go to Fort Williams to oppose the landing of the Canadian expedition.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Additional Names of Killed and Wounded—Description of the Collision—Origin of the Disaster—The Dwight Conference no Blame.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The train bearing the bodies of the killed by the collision near Eureka yesterday arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. The following names complete the list of killed:

James M. Smith, Seymour; Indiana; Mr. Ballentine, Sedalia, Mo.; A. F. Flint, St. Louis; George W. Kiger, Cornelius Station, Mo.; a young man supposed to be H. H. Spaulding, of Boston; C. Hosking, Waterville, Kansas; Christian Rosenberg, Leavenworth; E. B. Wilson, residence unknown; Wm. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Smith & Co., 37 New-York; James D. Moss, Anderson, Kansas. Wounded—Ira P. Warner, United States Express Messenger; Maria Oliver, colored.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLISION.

The Republican reporter gives the following description of the collision and wreck:

"The express train consisted of five passenger cars and one baggage car; the freight train was long and heavy. At the point where the collision occurred is an embankment fifteen feet high, and the road curves so sharply that engineers cannot see around the curve for over half a mile. The express train was behind time, and was making up lost time. A boy standing on the top of Jackfrost was the first to descry the approaching freight train entering the curve on the west side. He gave the alarm and the engineer reversed. The speed of the train was somewhat checked, but no application of human power could stop the heavy freight train, and at half a mile. The two engines met with a tremendous clash, which threw the fireman of the mail train violently to the ground. The baggage car and two passenger cars of the express train on the east side and the sender and several box-cars of the freight train on the other, were reduced to ruins and splintered with the blows of their human freight. The two engines were driven with such force into each other that they are now almost impossible after the collision to distinguish parts of one from the other. The crushed cars were jammed together; the cars being shivered into long slivers, while the wreck-heap resembled into indescribable heaps that rolled down the embankment. The rear cars of the express train shared the same fate that escaped the fall over the embankment. The engines are both on the same side of the embankment, and are a heap of fragments, while all around is confusion and ruin. The baggage-car and the one next to it were shivered as if by an infernal explosion. The mass of broken timbers, iron rods, wheels, and other portions of the cars look like the frantic work of some infernal agency."

Additional Names of the Wounded—Corrections in Previous Lists.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—The following are additional names of the wounded by the disaster on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with some corrections of names incorrectly given in the first dispatches:

Martin A. Mowers, of Highland Park, Lake County, Ill., was previously reported as Morgan; William H. Rye, of same place, was reported as Kay; Adam Marcus, Jersey County, Ill., reported first as Moss, has right ear disabled, and not hurt as reported; Mr. Hall, of Sioux City, reported as Mulhoff, ribs broken, and otherwise injured; Henry Chanka, of Randolph County, Ill.; Peter Murray, of Carondolet, Mo.; H. C. Starke, of Hyde Park, Mass., arm broken; Perry Hinkleman, St. Louis, foot crushed, since amputated; Wilson Coyle, of Reading, Mich., severely reported as Little, scalp wound and severe bruises. The name of A. H. Stickney in the list should be Andrew H. Stickney, of Fiskin, Ind., and not of Maryland.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The whole number of killed is now reported at nineteen, and wounded thirty, of whom fifteen are seriously and eight dangerously injured. The report that the engineer of the freight train had not been sane since the accident, is unfounded. J. P. JACKSON, the engineer of the passenger train, says that his train was over half an hour late at Eureka. The next regular freight train at that place, upon "flagging" an extra train, was told that it was twenty minutes ahead of the express train's time, when Conductor Dillon, who was on the engine, said, "All right; go ahead." The train left Eureka slowly, and had proceeded only about half a mile when the extra freight train was seen dashing around a bend, under full headway, and only 200 or 300 yards off. JACKSON whistled down brakes and "gave her steam," sprinkled sand on the track from a box on the engine, to prevent a slipping of the locomotive wheels,) and told the conductor and firemen to jump off. The trains came together almost instantly, with frightful force, and with the appalling result already described. JACKSON, in jumping, was hurled over a wood-pile, and found himself thirty feet on the other side of the fence. He did not lose consciousness, and was not seriously hurt. The collision occurred on a "fill" (artificial embankment) about fifteen feet high. The

Power of Arresting that Michigan Bill Which Authorizes Negro Testimony—Sentiment in their action upon this matter.

WASHINGTON.

Manufacture of Arms—Anti-Trust Measures Still—Washington Improvements—Civil Service Reform—Internal Revenue Matters with Congress—The Tweed Bill on Counsels—Revival of Commerce—A Question of Dignity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Judiciary Committee of the House this morning agreed to report a very important bill, introduced by Judge BINGHAM a short time ago, which is entitled "A bill to regulate the mode of determining the qualifications of commissioners to the Congressional of the United States proposed by Congress, and for other purposes."

Section 1 provides that after [illegible] shall have been elected or appointed and qualified for any State officer to certify one month at least before any election to certify one month at least before any election Congress shall have proposed an amendment to the Constitution, and it may such portion of the State as may be entitled to vote at such election, and it shall be the duty of the Governor of each State to cause the same to be published in two newspapers in each county in such State, for the space of [illegible] days next before the election.

Section 2 provides that after ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 3 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 4 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 5 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 6 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 7 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 8 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 9 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 10 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 11 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 12 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 13 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 14 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 15 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 16 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 17 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 18 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 19 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 20 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 21 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 22 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 23 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 24 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 25 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 26 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 27 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 28 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 29 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 30 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 31 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 32 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 33 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 34 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 35 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 36 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 37 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 38 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 39 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 40 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 41 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 42 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 43 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 44 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 45 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 46 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 47 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 48 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 49 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 50 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 51 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 52 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 53 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 54 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 55 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 56 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 57 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 58 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 59 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 60 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 61 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 62 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 63 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 64 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 65 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 66 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 67 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 68 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 69 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 70 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 71 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 72 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 73 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 74 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 75 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 76 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 77 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 78 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 79 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 80 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 81 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 82 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 83 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 84 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 85 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 86 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 87 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 88 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 89 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 90 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 91 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 92 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 93 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 94 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 95 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 96 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and the Congress shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove such disability.

Section 97 provides that after ratification by three-fourths of the States named in the first section of this act, no person who shall by any act engaging in or giving aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be entitled to hold any office under the United States, or under any State, and

CURRENT NOTES.

Secretary BOUTWELL is to deliver the centennial oration at the Tioga celebration.

Gen. FOLLETT has been nominated a temperance candidate for Attorney-General of Maine.

A Rational paper in West Virginia, which, having joined the ranks of the "lot-uppers," keeps its columns open to communications from "only," hung, shrieking, tantalized but at least as "a once promising sheet," which has entered the "only, hung, shrieking, tantalized but" condition.

Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, Chairman of the Georgia Republican State Committee, has called a State Convention, to meet in Atlanta on Wednesday, July 13, to organize a ticket and platform for the approaching State election.

The Republican Central Club, and its affiliated organization of the young men of the 2d Assembly District, have determined upon a grand torchlight procession this evening, in honor of the Georgia delegation now in this city, and the Union League Club will tender a reception to the delegation at its rooms.

The Democratic Legislature on Thursday elected Hon. THOMAS R. BUTLER, of Montgomery, Chief Justice of that State by a unanimous vote in both Houses. Judge BUTLER was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims in 1868, but declined to serve.

The Republican Executive Committee of Cheshire County have published an address to the people of that county, in which they urge the necessity of the attendance of the Republicans of the county at the polls on Tuesday next, and express the confidence that the party will be victorious.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Cheshire County also have published an address, in which they urge every Democrat in the county to fully appreciate the service he owes to the State and the party upon the day of the Judicial election—and to fully render the service which the duties of citizenship require of him, and the interests and honor of the Republican Party in the county demand. With a full vote they believe they can carry the county.

ATKSON BUCHANAN, while a student of the University of Michigan, wrote an essay on history, in which he expressed the opinion that "by close application a young man in one year's time can become acquainted with the principal events which have transpired since the creation of the world, and time completely unfits himself at seventy to society, and that posterity is soon remote that any historical will rather have only three in Jackson, Buchanan and Lincoln, than only have him cause to notice." And BUCHANAN

THE Petersburg Courier asks the women of Virginia if it is possible they may now add to the attractions of the nursery of the mother the knowledge that the child is destined to be a voter. Why not, it says, if marriage is to be a partnership—and there seems to be no reason why it should not be—that the wife should have a voice in the management of the property? Here Giles, of course, is opposed to opening this wide question. This is left to Virginia to settle. Meanwhile, the Courier says, "there are women who are competent to vote, and who would vote, and to consent to anything this side of that is to consent to be slaves to the worst of tyrants—to the tyranny of ignorance and prejudice." Here Giles, as usual, is severe. Ignorance is a condition, not a crime. Prejudice is a misfortune, not a fault. Many women who are ignorant and prejudiced are not conscious of their condition. Many who are prejudiced are not conscious of their prejudice. Many who are ignorant are not conscious of their ignorance. Many who are prejudiced and ignorant are not conscious of their prejudice and ignorance. Many who are prejudiced and ignorant are not conscious of their prejudice and ignorance, and who are not conscious that they are not conscious of their prejudice and ignorance, are not slaves. Many who are not slaves are not free. Many who are not free are not slaves. The Petersburg Courier is not free.

During an important visit to Indiana, Mr. Giles had made the unpleasant discovery that Carl Schurz was now the most popular man in that State. Being a man of an inquiring turn of mind, he set about ascertaining the reasons of the unpopularity of his colleague in the Senate, and the following is the result of his investigations, as given in the lecture he delivered after a time in Indianapolis:

Mr. Giles, he was informed, would be welcomed, and he was welcomed. He was introduced by Governor Baker, who, in a few words, gave the audience to understand that Mr. Giles was a Democrat, and that he was not a Democrat. Mr. Giles, he was informed, was a Democrat, and

...months in the penitentiary. Jones, of No. 18 South Fifth-street, and were sent to State Prison for two years each.

MICHAEL RYDER was found to the out of the house the liquor-store of DANIEL GRIMSON, of No. 1 Avenue C, by FOREMAN HIGGINBOTHAM, of the Fourth Precinct, and, having pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

A similar sentence was meted out to JOHN WATSON, for having broken into the house of MARIA HIGELOW, of No. 278 THIRTEEN-STREET. He was captured in one of the rooms of the house in company with another man who made his escape.

JOHN GORMAN was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for having stolen a set of harness, worth $65, from EDWIN KREBS, Jr.

GEORGE BRUNE was arrested by Detective W. Mount, of No. 29 Third-street, yesterday afternoon, charged with the diamond and jewelry store of SOLOMON MOSES, of No. 39 East Fifteenth-street, and was subsequently identified only correctly by the Police. He pleaded guilty and was remanded until Wednesday. MARY CLARK was acquitted on an indictment charging her with having burglariously entered the premises of HENRY LOWENSTEIN, at 31 Jersey-st., whereupon which the Court adjourned until Wednesday next.

Lay Delegation in the M. E. Church.

The total ministerial vote on the delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, up to the 10th inst., Yesterday's vote 4,435, of which there were 4,068 votes in favor of the measure, and 1,367 against it. Only two Conferences remain to vote, viz.: East Maine, now in session, and the German and Switzerland Conference, which meets June 8. Three-fifths of the total vote are required in order that the measure may succeed. In view of what is known of the views of the remaining two Conferences, it is now considered that the delegation will prevail.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; motion granted to file supplemental complaint.

Matthews vs. Hubbard; motion granted on the usual terms.

Green vs. Green; report confirmed.

John Schmidt vs. Theodore Schmidt; both reports confirmed.

Halstead vs. Osborn; motion granted.

Valentine vs. Brennan; motion denied.

Bennett vs. Hermann; order granted.

Decision on demurrer to the bills in these cases must be made next month.

In the matter of the application of Dunning; Harris vs. Harris; Carpenter and Tradesy Bank vs. Adams; orders granted.

Brown vs. Keller; judgment ordered.

Gray vs. Baker; case memorandum for counsel.

Montgomery vs. Montgomery; see opinion.

Hall vs. Hall; motion for order to show cause why publication should not be dispensed with, with reference to take and state account.

Goodhind vs. Baich; motion granted.

Ocean National Bank vs. Fellows; motion granted and receiver appointed; bond in $50,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DAMAGE—DISTRESS OF PILOT-BOAT—EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT.

Samuel G. Chapman et al. vs. The Schooner Transit.—This case came up on exceptions to the report of a Commissioner reporting the amount of the damages sustained by the pilot-boat *A. T. Stewart* in a collision with the Transit. The Commissioner reported $600 for permanent injury to the pilot-boat, and $1,000 for detention, as the result of the collision.

The claimant excepted to each item, and excepted also that the Commissioner had adopted an erroneous rule of assessing the damages for the time it was necessary to have the pilot-boat thus laid up, and that he allowed too many days' detention, and that he admitted improper evidence under objection from the claimant.

Held by the Court—First objections to the admission of evidence before the Commissioner cannot be raised by exceptions to the report. That the exception to the method adopted is not valid, because it does not appear that any objection was made to the method adopted. That as to the rule allowed, the $600 a day was not excessive on the evidence. That the evidence was as to the rate of damages, and not as to the rate of profits, and that the $600 allowed was not excessive on the evidence. That as to the number of days' detention, the evidence showed such as to have included anything for the month of the time of the pilots during the detention, and it is impossible from the whole report what it includes, as the report simply sets up a general item. It ought to include only the value of the use of the boat as a vessel, with without pilots of crew, and not as a vessel provided with pilots. That the case should be referred back to the Commissioner for further proof on that point. The other exceptions are overruled.

Tan Ahlsmith, Beebe, Donohue and Cashe, for claimants. Benedict and Benedict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT LANTERNS—MOTION TO SET ASIDE DECREE.

George Pragod vs. Simon P. Duns et al.—This was a motion by the defendant Duns to set aside a decree, heretofore entered pro confesso, against the defendants in this case, and to modify the injunction obtained, on the ground that the default was the result of accident, and that the matters complained of by the defendants are not covered by the plaintiff's Patent.

Held by the Court—That the decree was properly taken and that there has been such laches on the part of the defendants in moving to open it, that there is not question to that effect would not under any circumstances be favored. That the plaintiff's patent is not invalid, and that the injunction issued in proper in form. As to the question of whether the defendants have any particular form of lantern will come up on any motion that may be made for an attachment for a violation of the injunction, the case does not so, which forms of lantern are to be considered as an infringement will come up on the motion for the attachment. The motion to vacate the decree is denied.

C. F. Blake and T. P. How for the plaintiff; S. D. Coudert for the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Miller and Friedrich C. Wilson, forming the firm of Miller & Wilson, of Williamsburg, Long Island, in New-York City, have applied for leave to file their petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Goodrich and Wheeler, attorneys for bankrupts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

Before Judge Sinnhoe.

DIVORCE—NOTICE FOR ELISHA.

Ellis Rich vs. Josiah Rich. This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for alimony and a counsel fee. It appears by the affidavits used on the motion, that the plaintiff commenced an action for divorce or a vinculo matrimonii on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant. Defendant answered denying the allegations of adultery contained in the complaint, and setting up, by way of counter-claim, acts of the like kind committed by the plaintiff. Plaintiff replied not demurred to defendant's answer, and in that condition the case was referred to Gallatt. On the report of the referee it appeared that the charges made by the wife against the plaintiff were defenseless, and that the order had no right to appear and offer testimony before the referee, but gave plaintiff's attorney leave to make a case, or upon which the case on the testimony was granted, and suggested that at the same time the motion for alimony could be properly made.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE CASE.

Adolph Sanderson vs. Rosa Sanderson.—This is a motion to restrain a decree of divorce granted against the defendant, and is made under the following circumstances: About a year since Rosa obtained an order and decree of divorce against her husband. The case was referred to Hon. Peter Cagger, who reported in favor of plaintiff, and a decree was thereupon entered by the Court. This decree was subsequently set aside on the ground of service of the summons, &c., by publication. Adolph, who was then in Europe, returned, and upon the trial of the case, before Judge Sinnhoe, the witnesses for plaintiff, who, on affidavit, were proved to be perjured, were produced, and gave testimony directly contradictory to that given on the former occasion. The Judge ordered the decree to be set aside, and granted a new trial. Rosa has since married, and Adolph now moves to restrain the decree from being entered. Motion denied.

C. F. Blake and T. P. How for the plaintiff; S. D. Coudert for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Miller and Friedrich C. Wilson, forming the firm of Miller & Wilson, of Williamsburg, Long Island, in New-York City, have applied for leave to file their petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Goodrich and Wheeler, attorneys for bankrupts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

Before Judge Sinnhoe.

DIVORCE—NOTICE FOR ELISHA.

Ellis Rich vs. Josiah Rich. This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for alimony and a counsel fee. It appears by the affidavits used on the motion, that the plaintiff commenced an action for divorce or a vinculo matrimonii on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant. Defendant answered denying the allegations of adultery contained in the complaint, and setting up, by way of counter-claim, acts of the like kind committed by the plaintiff. Plaintiff replied not demurred to defendant's answer, and in that condition the case was referred to Gallatt. On the report of the referee it appeared that the charges made by the wife against the plaintiff were defenseless, and that the order had no right to appear and offer testimony before the referee, but gave plaintiff's attorney leave to make a case, or upon which the case on the testimony was granted, and suggested that at the same time the motion for alimony could be properly made.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE CASE.

Adolph Sanderson vs. Rosa Sanderson.—This is a motion to restrain a decree of divorce granted against the defendant, and is made under the following circumstances: About a year since Rosa obtained an order and decree of divorce against her husband. The case was referred to Hon. Peter Cagger, who reported in favor of plaintiff, and a decree was thereupon entered by the Court. This decree was subsequently set aside on the ground of service of the summons, &c., by publication. Adolph, who was then in Europe, returned, and upon the trial of the case, before Judge Sinnhoe, the witnesses for plaintiff, who, on affidavit, were proved to be perjured, were produced, and gave testimony directly contradictory to that given on the former occasion. The Judge ordered the decree to be set aside, and granted a new trial. Rosa has since married, and Adolph now moves to restrain the decree from being entered. Motion denied.

C. F. Blake and T. P. How for the plaintiff; S. D. Coudert for the defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

PATENT LANTERNS—MOTION TO SET ASIDE DECREE.

George Pragod vs. Simon P. Duns et al.—This was a motion by the defendant Duns to set aside a decree, heretofore entered pro confesso, against the defendants in this case, and to modify the injunction obtained, on the ground that the default was the result of accident, and that the matters complained of by the defendants are not covered by the plaintiff's Patent.

Held by the Court—That the decree was properly taken and that there has been such laches on the part of the defendants in moving to open it, that there is not question to that effect would not under any circumstances be favored. That the plaintiff's patent is not invalid, and that the injunction issued in proper in form. As to the question of whether the defendants have any particular form of lantern will come up on any motion that may be made for an attachment for a violation of the injunction, the case does not so, which forms of lantern are to be considered as an infringement will come up on the motion for the attachment. The motion to vacate the decree is denied.

C. F. Blake and T. P. How for the plaintiff; S. D. Coudert for the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Miller and Friedrich C. Wilson, forming the firm of Miller & Wilson, of Williamsburg, Long Island, in New-York City, have applied for leave to file their petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Goodrich and Wheeler, attorneys for bankrupts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

Before Judge Sinnhoe.

DIVORCE—NOTICE FOR ELISHA.

Ellis Rich vs. Josiah Rich. This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for alimony and a counsel fee. It appears by the affidavits used on the motion, that the plaintiff commenced an action for divorce or a vinculo matrimonii on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant. Defendant answered denying the allegations of adultery contained in the complaint, and setting up, by way of counter-claim, acts of the like kind committed by the plaintiff. Plaintiff replied not demurred to defendant's answer, and in that condition the case was referred to Gallatt. On the report of the referee it appeared that the charges made by the wife against the plaintiff were defenseless, and that the order had no right to appear and offer testimony before the referee, but gave plaintiff's attorney leave to make a case, or upon which the case on the testimony was granted, and suggested that at the same time the motion for alimony could be properly made.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE CASE.

Adolph Sanderson vs. Rosa Sanderson.—This is a motion to restrain a decree of divorce granted against the defendant, and is made under the following circumstances: About a year since Rosa obtained an order and decree of divorce against her husband. The case was referred to Hon. Peter Cagger, who reported in favor of plaintiff, and a decree was thereupon entered by the Court. This decree was subsequently set aside on the ground of service of the summons, &c., by publication. Adolph, who was then in Europe, returned, and upon the trial of the case, before Judge Sinnhoe, the witnesses for plaintiff, who, on affidavit, were proved to be perjured, were produced, and gave testimony directly contradictory to that given on the former occasion. The Judge ordered the decree to be set aside, and granted a new trial. Rosa has since married, and Adolph now moves to restrain the decree from being entered. Motion

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—DON GIOVANNI. (Mozart's opera.) Leading characters by Miss Parepa-Rosa, Miss Rose Hersee and Mr. Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Owen, Fisher, Wheatleigh, Gilbert, Miss Lydia Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington-st., corner of Johnson.
SCHOOL OF REFORM and AMONG THE BREAKERS. Leading character by Mr. John E. Clarke.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighth-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Kitty Payne and Miss Polly.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITA. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Joseph Wheelock and Wilson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU-FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Dan Setchell, Lingard, Sloane and Agnes Booth, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Miss Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.
PLOT AND PASSION. Leading character by Miss Charlotte Leclercq.
Matinee at 1 o'clock.—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Canal-st.
THE TWINS OF LONDON, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., below 4th-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-av., corner 8th-st.
LECTURE AND EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING-GAS. By Dr. Colton.

CALVARY CHAPEL.
No. 151 West 23d-st.
MATINEE at 3½ o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Maria Brainerd, Miss Nettie Sterling, Miss Virginia Tucker, and Messrs. Rockwood and Shaeffer.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..... $10
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 8
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum..... 3
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 9
Ten copies, one year..... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The Semi-Weekly Edition, per annum, postage extra 4
Subscriptions in either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These terms are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The missing steamer *Siberia* arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, yesterday, in company with the steamer *Dakota*, which sailed from Queenstown for New-York on Tuesday last.... At the election in Longford, Ireland, voting was renewed yesterday, and a strong military and Police force was necessary to preserve order.... The Emperor of Russia is in Berlin.... The German Reich, state has ratified the postal treaty with the United States.... More serious outbreaks have occurred in Southern Italy, and troops are moving there in force.... The Pope Emperor has received congratulations on the result of the recent vote from all the representatives of Foreign Powers at his Court. Over five hundred arrests for participation in the riots have been made. The *Mercolliate* newspaper was again seized on Thursday evening.... The Pope threatens extreme measures against the refractory Armenian Bishops. Russia will forbid the apostolic vicars re-entering Poland. Austria threatens legislative retaliation in the event of the proclamation of Papal infallibility.

JAPAN.

The steam-ship *Japan*, from Hong-Kong, April 12, and Yokohama, April 22, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. The disturbances in CHOSHIU's territory, Japan, had terminated after two days' skirmishing. The Japanese budget for last year shows a deficit for $2,500,000, equal to half the revenue of the Empire. The attempts to assassinate the American Consul at Yeddo were unsuccessful. Outrages on foreigners occurred frequently. The British bark *St. Dunstan* had been wrecked off Yokohama, and four of the crew lost. The British Squadron, under Rear-Admiral HORNBY, from Australia, had arrived, and sailed again for Vancouver's Island.

CUBA.

A Havana dispatch says that DIEGO and GASPAR AGUERO, the companions of Gen. GOICOURIA on Guajaba Key, have been captured by the marines who pursued the party, and will be brought to Havana and tried by Court-martial. The American or English officer who was with GOICOURIA on the island, died of starvation or exposure. RYAN and three pilots are believed to have escaped from the island.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from South America by way of Lisbon, contain accounts of a formidable insurrection in the province of Entre Rios, to which point the Argentine Republic was hurrying troops. General URQUIZA, Ex-Dictator of the Republic, had been shot and mortally wounded by an assassin. The Brazilian volunteers were returning from Paraguay.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights act, to secure equal rights in conveyances, hotels, theaters, schools, in the Courts—everywhere. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Early in the day the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed up to the hour of adjournment. Several changes were made in the bill. An amendment proposing to pay female clerks the same as male called out some opinions regarding woman suffrage. The Senate adjourned at 5¼ until Monday.

In the House more work was done than on any other day of the week. Several bills were reported from committees and promptly acted upon, and some little progress was made with the Tariff bill. The Naval Committee reported quite a number of bills, the most important of which grant twelve months' pay, according to rank, to the widows and orphans of all the officers, sailors and marines of the *Oneida*, from the date of their loss; and provide for the payment of the Treasury may both suffer. The philanthropic [illegible] proceeding, and [illegible] proceeding, [illegible] proceeding, [illegible] proceeding,

...rule, resulting in the quarter of the ...ople, the most commercial part of Paris, and ...n the Rue Rivoli, a street only a few hundred ...yards from the Tuileries. [illegible] ...leather and skin dealers, who trade principally ...with [illegible] ...and Canada. ...proved [illegible] ...more difficult to secure. He is endowed ...with [illegible] ...Thanks to [illegible] ...the [illegible] ...of the Police. It was only owing to the pre...sence of mind of the porter, who closed the porte ...cochère [illegible] ...Tuesday [illegible] ...supposed him guilty of a most compromising ...nature to several other persons. After which, the Police proceeded to arrest a man named Rapp...mont, [illegible] ...the first attempt to make ...his escape by calling a mob around him ...with the cry, "Friends, help! we are arresting a ...[illegible] ...Among [illegible] ...were found a large quantity ...of bombs or grape shot, and firearms and re...volvers of all sorts, a new kind of powder, which ...and first was believed to be manufactured, with ...saltrate of potash, but which, from experiments ...made this evening, proves to be composed of ...[illegible] ...skill were violent. Another conference ...and [illegible] ...this [illegible] ...authentic source ...that the authorities yesterday evening had 100 ...accomplices in their possession, and that the Government ...[illegible] ...the certainty that there is a great ...quantity still hidden in Paris.

According to reports already in hand, there ...appear to be two plans for the insurrection, both ...forming a part of the plot of January. All ...had in view the assassination of the Emperor ...and of the Prince Imperial, but the latest was ...intended to end in a general uprising on the 8th ...of May, the day of the plebiscitum. The entire ...wing of the Tuileries occupied by the Emperor ...was to have been blown up, and for this purpose ...an immense quantity of explosive matter is still ...said to be concealed in Paris. The Parisian ...Committee of the Foreign Society, [illegible] ...ionaries of which I have already spoken, which ...was once before dissolved in consequence of a ...judiciary prosecution, have just been arrested. ...Several persons belonging to *La Marseillaise* ...have also been arrested, and the *Siècle* has been ...condemned for stating that the rumor of the ...plot was an invention of the Government to in...fluence the voting.

M. OLLIVIER and his colleagues insisted yester...day that the Emperor should not appear in pub...lic drives until these disquieting rumors should end. The Emperor joined her entreaties to those of the Ministers, but the Empress, after consulting for an hour with the Prefect of Police, decided to go out with the Emperor to the Bois de Boulogne, where they remained to see the return from the races. An incident occurred yesterday on the route which gave rise to a great many false rumors. An Englishman, supposed to be connected with the conspiracy, was arrested in the Wellington-rd. The true cause of the gentleman's arrest was his appearance in his shirt-sleeves.

Details from the French Papers.

THE ARREST.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* gives the follow...ing particulars of the arrest: "Visiting doctor...s to receive his last instructions and to make personal observations as to the state of the working quarters, Emanuel went on Friday morning early in the Faubourg St. Antoine and to Belleville, and returned toward 9 o'clock. His call drove fear, but no thought ...he was followed, and made the driver ...halt several [illegible] ...He at last ...escaped at 10 o'clock, and, [illegible] ...himself in a house on Boulevard ...where he had passed the preceding night, and ...left his cabman. Just as that moment M. LE...GRAND, Commissary of Police, who had driven ...after him from the early morning, descended ...from his carriage which had followed the ...Rue d'Enghien, and, [illegible] ...to ...hurt to avoid a pronounced signal. He then ...went up to the conspirator, and addressing him ...by his Christian name, 'CAMILLE,' said, 'How ...do you do?' 'I do not know you,' said the ...other, 'you are not my friend.' 'What, you ...don't know me? I am your friend.' 'You are ...not my friend.' 'Well, then, I arrest you in ...the name of the Emperor.' 'Ah, I am lost,' ...said Emanuel, and he fell down in a swoon. ...He was carried to the Commissary's office, and ...evidently been arrested by a clever mechanician ...assisted by an able chemist. A founder, a pur...veyor of [illegible] ...Speaker, for the final part of the [illegible] ...including the union of the civil part of the loan executed ...by [illegible] ...[illegible] ...misunderstanding the working of metals. The man ...also had these bombs in his keeping is named ...Romano. It was on Friday night that the Po...lice came to arrest him. Immediately on find...ing himself in the hands of the agents he began ...to cry out, 'Help, help, they are arresting all ...the Republicans.' At these cries a considerable ...number of persons ran up and threw themselves ...upon the policemen, who, notwithstanding their ...energetic efforts, were compelled to yield, and the ...prisoner took flight.

MOTLEY AND DICKENS.

Reasons on the Royal Academy of Art—Remarks [illegible] ...of the American Minister and of the English Writer—The Late Mr. Stanley.

On April 30 a banquet was given by the ...President of the Royal Academy of Art at Bur...lington House, in London. Sir F. GRANT occu...pied the chair, and among those present were the ...Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Prince de ...Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, First ...Lord of the Treasury, Home Secretary, Se...cretary of State, Foreign Secretary of State, Secretary of State for War, Commander of the Forces, First ...Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Ex...chequer, Lord Chief-Justice (Queen's Bench), Lord Chief-Justice (Common Pleas), Lord Chief-Baron, Archbishop of York, Bishop of London, Dean Stanley, Bishops of Winchester, Mr. R. Browning, Mr. H. Cole, C.B., Lord Calcraa, Earl Derby, Earl Stanley, Lord Dufferin, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. J.T. Delane, Lord Richmond, Mr. Fortescue, Lord Clay, Lord Aberdare, Sir Hope Grant, Lord Houghton, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Prof. Huxley, Mr. A. Helps, Gen. Sir W. Knollys, Lord Lawrence, the Lord Mayor, Hon. J.L. Motley, Prof. Owen, Sir Roundell Palmer, Earl Russell, Baron F. de Rothschild, &c. After the regular toasts, "Prosperity to the United States and the health of the American Minister" was proposed.

REMARKS OF MR. MOTLEY.

Mr. MOTLEY, in reply, said: I was turning over some dispatches this morning, and one of them was written on April 30, 1810, and is written by the secretary of a certain Republic accredited to Paris County But, last I should be thought to be about to violate your sacred rules, I hasten to say that the date was not April 30, 1870, but April 30, 1810, and that the Re...public was that of the Republic of Venice; the ...[illegible] ...of Ambassador, and the meeting, to say the least, rather limited. Well, this Em...bassy, too, was invited to a great dinner, and there ...as now, were assembled the illustrious men of ...England—Royal princes, great statesmen, and ...Church dignitaries; the Archbishop of York, ...Edward Cardinal Vaughan, foremost among ...them; and after the dinner the Envoy of Venice ...was kind enough to make this goodly company ...a speech—an oration in Latin—which, he says, ...lasted a good hour, and which he calls a ...most copious and loving discourse. He pro...duced himself to have been exceedingly pleased ...with his reception, and with the entertain...ment. They dismissed their envoy, very ...[illegible] ...[illegible] ...[illegible] ...sitting in the Presidents chair. The literary vi...tors of the Royal Academy to-night desire me ...to congratulate their hosts on a very interesting ...and agreeable evening. I have [illegible] ...[illegible] ...[illegible] ...[

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important sale of the Exchange yesterday was made by A. J. BLANCHER, for A. Co., of the four-story brick building and lot on the south-west corner of Sixth-Avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, known as No. 447 Sixth-avenue. The house is 24.6x75, and the lot 42 feet in depth. The property was struck off to HENRY BERRA for $26,000. For the price sold, the premises were deemed cheap, being so well located for business purposes. Mr. BLANCHER also sold a three-story frame house and lot on Washington-avenue, in Morrisania, Westchester County, for $2,650. The lot is 24.6x75, and the house cost $7,000 six months.

The only other sale of the day was made by JAMES M. MILLER of a house and lot on the south side of Thirtieth-street, west of and near First-avenue. The lot is 22.6x76.9, and the property sold for $16,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered two lots of very valuable property, but failing to reserve a bid sufficiently large, they were both withdrawn. The first lot consisted of the lot with the buildings thereon known as Nos. 261 and 263 Hudson-street, between Canal and Spring streets, opposite Broome. The lot is 24.7x100, with a right of way through an alley to Dauphin-street. The second lot was of six lots on the north-east corner of East Seventy-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park. Four of the lots face on the avenue and two of them are in the rear, facing on Seventy-fourth-street. The location is one of the most desirable in that section of the City. Below will be found the details of the sales made.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Blancher, Son & Co.

Seventy-three brick houses and lots, s. w. corner of 26th-av. and 75th-st. No. 447 Sixth-av., 24.6x75, lot 24.6 x100.....$26,000

By James M. Miller.

House and lot, n. s. 30th-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av. lot 22.6x76.9.....$16,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. J. Blancher, Son & Co.

Seventy frame houses and lots, n. s. of Washington-av., between 54th and 55th sts., Morrisania, house 20x36, lot 24.6x75.....$2,650

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, s. s., 21 ft. w. of Crosby-st., 21x125.....$50,000
Lexington-av., w. s., between 103d and 104th sts., 100x125.....$6,000
Gold-st., No. 76, 21.5x52.6x21.5 x and [illegible]..... $ 4,000
42d-st., n. s., 325.6 w. of 6th-av., 25.6x100.5.....$1,000
42d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5.....$ 750
44th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5.....$ 2,000
44th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5.....$ 2,000
46th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5.....$ 1,000
105th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x100.11.....$ 1,000
111th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25.10x100.11.....$ 1,000
111th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25.10x100.11.....$ 1,000
115th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.10x100.11.....$ 1,000
120th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11.....$ 500
Lexington-av., w. s., 21 ft. n. of 93d-st., 21x100.....$ 2,000
3d-av., s. w. cor. 126th-st., 24.6x75.6x24.6x75.6.....$ 4,000
4th-av., w. s., 21.1 ft. s. of 36th-st., 21x50.....$ 2,000
4th-av., W. s., 50.1 ft. s. of 36th-st., 17x50.....$ 2,000
4th-av. and 41st-st., s. w. corner, 97.9x102.8x irr. 48x75.8.....$ 6,000
36th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 11th-av., 21x100.....$ 2,000
11th-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 40th-st., 25x100.....$ 2,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 122, third floor, 3 years, per year..... $300
Eleventh-st., No. 33, basement front and rear, 5 years per year.....$ 100
Grand-st., No. 40, 5 years, per year..... $ 600
3d-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 129th-st., 25x100, 21 years per year.....$ 300
9th-av. and 16th-st., n. e. corner, 3 years, per year..... $ 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. w. s., 97.8 ft. n. w. of Hayward-st., 22x75.8.....$ 2,500
Bridge-st., e. s., 22.8 ft. s. of Concord st., 22x100.....$ 2,500
Elliott-place, w. s., 167.7 ft. n. of the Fulton-av., 25x100.....$ 2,500
Fort Green-place, e. s., 241 ft. n. of Hanover-place, 21.10x100.....$ 2,500
Howard-st. and Hopkins-st., s. w. corner, 50x100.....$ 500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Utica-av., 25x100.....$ 1,000
Hooper-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100.....$ 500
Jay-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x100.....$ 1,000
Union-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x100.....$ 10,000
Lawrence-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Willoughby-st., 20x100.....$ 2,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100.....$ 2,500
Powers-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100.....$ 1,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100, slight error in deed.....$ 1,000
Seventh-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100.....$ 1,000
State and Bond sts., s. e. corner, 50x18.....$ 7,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100.....$ 1,000
Warren-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Troy-av., 20x100.6x irr.....$ 200
1st and North 11th sts., s. w. corner, 25x100.....$ 4,000
10th and South 1st sts., n. w. corner, 25.11x50.5, and l.....$ 7,000
10th-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x100.....$ 1,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 21x100.....$ 1,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100.....$ 1,000
76, Furniture.....$ 500
Myrtle-av. and Washington-st., s. e. corner 50x57.....$ 10,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Washington-av., 50x 40.42.11x72x54.11x57.3.....$ 21,000
Putchery, s. s., 25 ft. e. of Van Buren-st., 25x 84.10x irr. irr.....$ 5,000
Sand-st., s. s., 150.9 ft. from Albemarle-av., 20x 100.5.....$ 200
4th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Warren-st., 20x80.10.....$ 1,700
8th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 12th-st. North b. and l.....$ 600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Castleton.

Howard-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Broad-st., 60x10.....$ 2,000
Main-st. road, w. s., adjoining C. M. Cuney's, 10 x30.....$ 120

Greenburg.

Main-st., w. s., adjoining Catherine Storm's, 20 x61.....$ 1,200
Main-st., w. s., adjoining Wm. Tompkins, 16x100.....$ 1,200
Josephine-st., n. s., adjoining Samuel Hoffman's 50x20.....$ 400

Morrisania.

John H. Prentice's property, 62 6-100 acres.....$40,000

Morrisania.

8th-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of E. P. Agnew's land, 50x100.....$375

Quitsing.

Spring-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of E. P. Agnew's land, 50x100.....$375
Spring-st., w. s., adjoining E. P. Agnew, 50x100.....$375

West Farms.

Madison-av., n. w. s., 200 ft. from Kingsbridge-road, 25x100.....$200
Washington-av. and Fletcher-st., s. w. corner, 50x 100.....$ 2,000
1st-av., e. s., and North-st., n. s., 100x100.....$ 5,000
Boston Post-road, w. s., adjoining Thos. Rendle, 50x200.....$ 2,400

Yonkers.

Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining J. Knowlton's, 50x 100.....$ 1,200
Old Post Road, n. w. s., E. P. Daley's property, 97, 6x100.....$ 1,200
Albany Post road, w. s., adjoining J. E. Jennings.....$ 125
Chestnut-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-st., 50x100.....$ 600

Mount Pleasant.

August Ecker's property, 40x100.....$1,000
Estate of R. S., adjoining Daniel Murphy's, 25 x150.....$ 1,000

New Castle.

Chappaqua Meeting-house to Depot road, w. s., J. H. Washburn's property.....$1,000
John J. Ward's property, 2 acres.....$2,000

Pelham.

Main-st., e. s., adjoining Wm. Seefield, 81x32.....$2,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Bradish-av. and 8th-st., s. e. corner, 75x100.....$1,000
West 7th-st. and Bradish-av., s. e. corner, 75, 16x 75.....$ 1,125

Farmingdale.

Main-st., w. s., adjoining Methodist Church lot, 80x100.....$225

Oak Rush.

Long Island Sound, e. s. and, adjoining Palmer's.....$1,200

Woodside.

7th-st., e. s., between Woodside and Hiker ave., lot 75, 2c.....$200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Berlin and Niagara-sts., s. e. corner, 24.7x100.....$600
Clinton-av., e. s., adjoining Magie's, 25x100.....$ 1,000
Elm-st., n. s., 50 ft. from Prospect-st., 30x100.....$ 2,000
Hunterdon-st., e. s., 400 ft. from West Bank-st., 50x100.....$ 400
Main-st., s. s., 97.5 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100.....$ 600

Orange.

Day-st., W. s., Infinitive 1, 8XX ch. 81.....$6,000

Livingston.

Independence locality, Cook to Summit, 61-100 acres.....$ 75

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN SENNERLAAN & BRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 22 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Houses, stores and offices rent. Rents collected.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The four-story high-stoop brick house, No. 7 Eighteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, in fine order. Full Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses Nos. 9 and 11 West 33d-st., 21x 54. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house No. 16 West 34th-st. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT SUPREME COURT Sale of the Adrian Village property, consisting of 247 splendid lots, situated in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, which will take place WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, will be the largest sale ever made in Brooklyn property. Speculators, investors, and all persons in real estate, will do well to send for maps, before the supply is exhausted, to

JOHNSON & MILLER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and Lots, Cottages, Farms, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 261 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GLOBE REVIEW.
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE
BY THE PIECE OR LOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT.

In view of the completion of the New-York Central Railroad to and the Central and Hudson Railroad through

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the River Passaic, daily running over Broadway. The best location, nearly level, high and healthy, with shade trees and low rates. Apply to

DAN. S. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Broad Company, Ohio, lying on Chesapeake Bay, the oldest hotel of the kind on the Bay, and one through the center block and fronting the steamboat landing. Apply to the Citizens' Bank building, on Twelfth-st., Washington, D. C.

The hotel is in good repair for the coming of travel, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

The property will be sold low and very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. BRUNEMER, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.—The Cook Woolen Company is bankrupt, and the factory, machinery, tenements, &c., belonging to the said Company, situate in the town of Stonington, Conn., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. The factory is now in good condition, within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 50x60 feet, three stories high, with dye-house 30x40 feet, steam chimney.

1 Sharples Separator;
1 Sharples Extractor;
1 Sharples Dryer;
1 Sharples Dryer;
1 Sharples Dryer

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
FOR BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICA
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING AT NOON FROM PIER 40, NORTH RIVER.
CUNARD ..... Wednesday, May 10, 10 A.M.
ABYSSINIA ..... Wednesday, May 17, 10 A.M.
ALGERIA ..... Wednesday, May 24, 10 A.M.
CALIFORNIA ..... Wednesday, May 31, 10 A.M.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN ..... $100 and upwards
STEERAGE $30
Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY
ARE DESPATCHING FAST STEAMERS
FROM PIER NO. 6 NORTH RIVER, FOOT WARREN STREET,
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Rates of Passage, including Wines, Beer, &c.
CABIN ..... $80 and $100
STEERAGE $30
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 1 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA, N. P.
CHARTERED PACKET BARK
ADELAIDE, CAPT. WILLIAMS,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, MAY 13, AT 10 A.M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, N. P.
CHARTERED PACKET BARK
ATLANTIC,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, MAY 20, AT 10 A.M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, N. P.
CHARTERED PACKET BRIG
MISSOURI, CAPT. J. BRYANT,
NORTH CASTLE, CAPE A YAMAS, JUAN DE MEXICO, CAPE S YAGUA VIA CUBA.
Will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA.
THE REGULAR PACKET BRIG
ATLANTIC, CAPT. WILLIAMS,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, MAY 20, AT 10 A.M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA.
THE REGULAR PACKET BRIG
MISSOURI, CAPT. TAINTER,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, MAY 27, AT 10 A.M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA.
THE REGULAR PACKET BRIG
ADELAIDE, CAPT. WILLIAMS,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, JUNE 3, AT 10 A.M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND SAINT
CROIX, WEST INDIES, AND PUERTO CABELLO.
The fine A 1 brig
ANNA,
Capt. Hall, will sail as above, May 15

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Large Meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Letters and Speeches by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Mauliss and Mr. Beecher.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was well filled last evening at the meeting of the Brooklyn Equal Rights' Association.

On the stage were seated Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beach, Mr. Blackwell, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Sojourner Truth, Cora V. Tappan, Mrs. Cutler and many others. Boston and New-York parted the hatches for the time being and sat side by side upon the platform. But the salutations were cool, the wound recent, and the blood by no means starched. The mumbling block no union is still a rock or a stone.

Mrs. LAURA C. BULLARD called the meeting to order, and apologized for the absence of the President, Mrs. BURLEIGH, who was detained by illness. She alluded to the large audience present and spoke of the insults which had been heaped upon them when the movement was inaugurated.

LUCY STONE BLACKWELL referred to a scene of years back, when woman had to be either a housekeeper, doing her work faithfully, a manufactress or a teacher. As a teacher, she herself had received $1 a week, and boarded around. Today women were speakers, with large pay, and ANNA DICKINSON received a larger salary than any living man. She retold the tale of woman's woes and woman's wrongs. They who shared together should own together. Woman needed the ballot to protect her children.

Miss GUESAM SUSSMAN then sang a song, after which Mrs. STANTON, robed in solemn black velvet, thought that Brooklyn should be the happiest city in the land since it had produced the two Presidents of the two Suffrage Societies. She took exception to a remark of Mr. BEECHER'S, that the tree of liberty had fully blossomed, now with the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Neither the tree of liberty nor any other tree could bloom out until woman had the ballot. The Presidents needed tutoring. Fifteen millions wanted all the immunities and privileges of citizens. Every one with an eye to see or an ear to hear, must know that woman suffrage was coming as sure as the sun would rise to-morrow. All philosophy was pointing to woman as the star of hope leading to a higher civilization. She had many reasons for believing the Democratic Party would take up the women question. One reason was that Providence had been purifying that party for the offering of ablution. She had much against GREELEY, but she forgave him all the flunkeyism of the past eighteen years for his grand stand on the late fugitive-wife question. She told of a plucky widow in this State who had not paid taxes for ten years, and never would until she got the ballot. In order to be consistent, when a woman was to be hung man should go and say, "I represent this woman, hang me." The ballot and bullet did not go together. History proved that a disfranchised class were never considered by the ruling power. Had woman no interest in the great wilderness of life where so many of their sons and daughters perished and fell? She thought the ballot would produce more harmony in the family, and concluded with an eloquent peroration to the effect that women wanted and needed to vote.

Miss ELIZABETH ANN BOWN read what she called a "familiar talk." She confessed she felt that for two days she had been attending a convention at Steinway Hall. Mrs HOWE'S essay was decidedly lengthy and philosophic, without encumbering itself with practicability.

Mrs. HARRY, the so-called second Anna Dickinson, considered that with woman suffrage established, the structure of government was completed. The question was, has woman the right to vote—does the country need her vote—has she deserve it? She believed no men were so just and generous as Americans. When once convinced that woman wanted the ballot, it would be given as fast, as readily as she would take it. The moment she got the ballot, every politician would be her most abject slave. She gave an illustration to show that women were willing to send their sons to fight, if they could not fight themselves. St. Paul forgot to provide for the hundreds of thousands of women who were not married. There was something for woman to do beside displaying her finery for the envy of other women. This nation must stand on the rock of universal suffrage.

Miss PHEBE COUZENS told of her attempts to take out a life insurance policy for thirty days, but "they never insured women against doubts." They were only valuable to life insurance companies as corpses. She expected flowers, music, and everything beautiful in the places where women voted. Men would rush to such a place as they did now to the "ladies' cars with a borrowed ladies' satchel, "*Labitur et labetur in omne mutabile avum.*"

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER said: I will take the case of part of Women's Rights and say I won't. I will only say that many arguments have been presented to you this evening which I know you have felt and appreciated: it is now 10½ o'clock; no great political question is up. There is no cause for any great excitement. On no hot meeting have three hours and a half listening to women clothed and young, those who have devoted their lives to the cause, and those who have only been in it three months, yet it is impossible to make you go. Now I put it to you gentlemen, have you ever sat so long to listen to men alone? I put it to you, if women under so many disadvantages have been able to take charge of such an audience and speak on law, public policy and public interest, so that you feel it, will you stultify yourselves by refusing to her the ballot? If they are competent to instruct you how to vote, are they competent to vote? [Applause and calls for SOJOURNER TRUTH.]

Mr. TILTON rose to say that the proper sphere of man at 11 P. M. was home, and that was where he was going. The meeting then adjourned.

DECORATION DAY.

Preparations of the Grand Army of the Republic—Meeting of the General Committee.

The delegates from New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island to the General Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met last evening at the Astor House, for the purpose of making arrangements for the decoration of the graves of their fallen brothers in arms.

Gen. A. J. H. DUGANNE presided, and Cols. FOSMIRE and TREDGARDEN acted as secretaries.

The following programme was agreed upon:

First—Details to be furnished by Posts in vicinity of cemeteries for mourning services to be accompanied by a clergyman or other suitable orator.

Second—The Posts of New-York to assemble at a given point, under the direction of the Marshal, and proceed to Brooklyn, where they will be received by the Posts of Kings County.

Third—The line to be formed by the Grand Marshal in Brooklyn, to proceed direct to cars for the principal rendezvous at East New-York.

Fourth—The Grand Marshal will there form the full line at 4 o'clock P. M., and the procession will proceed direct to Cypress Hill, and there be placed in position for the performance of the ceremonies.

The programme at the cemetery will be: First, a dirge by the band; second, ode by the centre; third, prayer; fourth, the oration; fifth, ode, "My country 'tis of thee;" sixth, benediction; seventh, dirge and distribution of flowers. The procession will then return to New-York and be dismissed.

On the motion of Col. MARSHALL, the Committee on Invitation was authorized to extend invitations to the officers of the army and navy in the City and Harbor of New-York.

Gen. JAMES B. MCKEAN, late of Saratoga, was selected to deliver the oration at Cypress Hill, on decoration day, the 30th of May. Gen. JAMES JOURDEN was elected Grand Marshal for New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island for the ensuing year, and Col. MARSHALL was elected Marshal for the City and County of New-York.

The permanent head-quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic will be at No. 31 Union-square.

The Pavement Extortion—Meeting of Property-Owners.

A meeting of the property-owners on Fourth and Fifth streets was held last night at No. 820 Fifth-street, for the purpose of arranging their affairs previous to finally breaking ground. The organization was formed for the purpose of resisting the laying of these streets of the granite pavement known as the Robbins pavement. The Fifth-avenue property-owners also formed a combination for a similar object and got a bill passed in the last Legislature which prevented the laying of any pavement on Fifth-avenue already paved at the expense of the property-holders without their consent. This cost them $6,000, and at the meeting last night a resolution was passed rendering them apt to defray some of the expenses. About $700 was collected altogether and the balance will be returned to those who subscribed to the fund. Over 200 property owners were engaged in the combination.

Determined Suicide at Tremont.

As some of the men employed in the car and repair shops of the Harlem Railroad Company at Central Morrisania were proceeding to their work early yesterday morning, they found the body of an unknown man suspended to a tree in the woods near by. The deceased appeared to be a German about twenty-eight years old, and had evidently repaired to the spot fully prepared to carry out his design of self-destruction. He had provided himself with plenty of rope, a portion of which he adjusted with slip-nooses for his hands; another piece he arranged with a slip-noose for his neck. With these he ascended a tree, fastened one end of the long rope to a limb of the tree and adjusted the other around his neck; he slipped his hands through the nooses of the other rope behind him, and thus made his fatal leap. The deceased was about five feet two inches high, and dressed in dark plaid pants, a black cloth jacket, round-top hat, and a linen check shirt. A piece of paper on which the initials [illegible] Avenue, between Tremont and Fordham streets, was found in his pocket. The Coroner was notified, and the remains will be kept at the dead-house pending the inquest, which will be held this afternoon.

THE REGISTRY.

The Result Yesterday—Unusual Numbers—Men of Colored Women.

The Inspectors of Election met yesterday in the several election districts, in pursuance to the law passed by the last Legislature, as Registers, for the purpose of revising the list for the election on Tuesday next. This proceeding was made necessary in consequence of the general registration of last October, and by the fact that the colored citizens will now vote for the first time under the Fifteenth Amendment, and were required to be registered before so doing. Beyond the registration required by removals and the reception of the names of colored citizens, there was but little registration, and the polling-places were consequently deserted throughout the day. The following table shows the total registration prior to the December election last year and the additions made yesterday. For the purpose of arriving at the probable number of colored voters in the City, it was suggested to Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday that the names should be issued to the inspectors to make a separate record of the registration of colored voters, which was accordingly done, and presuming that those orders reached the inspectors in time to be generally obeyed, the table shows very nearly the number of colored persons who registered:

Wards.	Registration last year.	Registration Yesterday.	Whites.	Colored.
1	6,007		311	3
2	1,[illegible]	17	24	1
3	1,[illegible]		283	2
4	2,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
5	3,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
6	3,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
7	7,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	15
8	7,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
9	7,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
10	7,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
11	10,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
12	10,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	71
13	6,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
14	6,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
15	6,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
16	6,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
17	12,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
18	11,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
19	11,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
20	11,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
21	13,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
22	8,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	180,783	9,313		1,007

The most notable incident connected with the proceedings yesterday was the registration in the Seventh District of the Thirteenth Ward of WILLIAM REED, a colored man, living at No. 2 Delancey-street, who is one hundred and eight years of age, and is yet in possession of all his faculties. In 1816, when fifty-six years of age, he purchased his freedom of his master in Maryland, and came to the North, where he has since resided.

Union League Club—Banquet to Elliot C. Cowdin.

The Union League Club, last evening, gave a complimentary banquet to ELLIOT C. COWDIN, upon the occasion of his departure for Europe.

Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY presided. Among the distinguished guests present were Gen. H. P. Bamberger, John A. Griswold, William Orton, Henry Clews, Thomas Murphy, Jackson S. Schultz and numerous other distinguished individuals.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, alluded to the fact of Mr. Cowdin having been twenty-one years ago elected a member of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. While occupying that position he rendered eminent services to the cause of the Metropolitan and progress. His efforts to conciliate the success of the French Revolution of 1848 were conspicuous. He it was who carried part of the merchants' money and presented to the National Government a million of which swords, guns during the late war. Mr. Cowdin might be regarded as a representative American citizen. His efforts to influence public opinion in Europe in favor of the Union cause, had been earnest and unremitting, and to a great degree successful.

Mr. COWDIN, upon rising to respond, was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. He said that devotion to American institutions had been the beacon-light of his life. When the war was raging he never allowed a doubt to enter his mind of the ultimate triumph of the Union cause. He had been fortunate in being abroad when true Americans could serve their country by influencing public opinion in Europe and disseminating true views of the struggle; then being a man in America, he felt a natural pride in saying that he had not failed to do his whole duty. The present, he was happy to say, was not the first occasion upon which his countrymen had shown their appreciation of his exertions. He felt deeply touched by the generous tribute paid him this evening, and hoped that his action in the future would prove him not entirely unworthy of it. [Applause.]

Mr. BAILEY, in proposing the next toast, "Congress," humorously observed that the House of Representatives had been adjourned in order to afford Gen. BANKS an opportunity to be present at the banquet. [Laughter.]

Gen. BANKS responded in eloquent and appropriate terms, frequently calling forth the hearty plaudits of his hearers. Having expressed his admiration of Mr. COWDIN, he gave the toast, "Sons of America, Gen. BANKS said that he had known Mr. COWDIN in boyhood in Boston. He had then admired him for his many admirable qualities, and in after life he recognized his power and strength abroad.

To the toast of "Boston," Col. FRANK E. HOWE responded.

Addresses were also delivered by JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, JOSEPH H. CHOATE and others.

The Warlike Pink "Tenafled" while at the Head of His Regiment.

The audience of the Erie Opera-house was compelled to wait till nearly 9 o'clock for the rising of the curtain last night, in order to gratify the whim of the unpunctual Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, who, at about that hour named, marched his command into the building and took possession of the best seats. As he entered a constable served a summons on him for a debt amounting to $41 35. Col. FINK glanced at the paper with astonishment and disgust, threw it on the floor and walked away to his private box. The man was tempted to follow him, but was stopped by some of the Ninth, and would have been roughly used by some members of the new Company K, who took upon themselves as Fink's bodyguard, had they not been restrained. The paper was picked up by some one and read aloud, when it proved to be a suit for the value of seventy-five pounds of butter, for which Messrs. MCBRIDE & WILLIAMS brought action. The incident threw a gloom upon the spirits of the mighty warrior, from which he did not soon recover. He declared to our reporter that he believed that an enemy had done it to humble him before his men. After the performance Col. FINK entertained the officers of the regiment at supper. The constitution his health was proposed. He liked the toast, but the butter was a little too strong for him.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. KOSTERY was examined before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in regard to her knowledge of the box of explosive oil which is alleged to have been shipped on board of the steamer George Washington, by A. LANGE & Co., 206 William-street. She said that she saw the box packed, but knew nothing more about it. The case was then adjourned until Monday.

The beautiful Calvary Chapel connected with the House of Industry and City Missions, No. 120 Worth-street, was well filled last evening by the members of Sabbath Division S, of the Band of the people of that locality, to hear earnest appeals in behalf of temperance. Addresses were made by Messrs. OLNEY, CAMPBELL, MCCLELLAN and ENRIGHT. The singing was well rendered by the choir of Standard Divisions, assisted by the sweet voices of the children of the institution. The meetings will be continued throughout the Summer months, the pastor and missionaries taking a deep interest in the work. Twenty-seven persons signed the pledge last night.

Officer RYAN, of the Tenth Precinct, put forward HENRY COHEN and AUGUSTUS GOTTLIEB, as the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, charged with robbing MILES CONNOR, of Yonkers, of $11 on the previous day. The evidence disclosed the facts that on Thursday last the prosecutor came to the City on business, but subsequently forfeited his freedy of ardent liquors and became intoxicated. In his after meanderings he fell in with the prisoners at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street, and perceiving his helpless condition they took him to an alley running No. 21 Chrystie-street, where they robbed him of $11. They were, however, observed in committing the offence by CHARLES MECKAREN, who caused their arrest. They were held for examination.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting at the Steuben House last evening, Mr. WM. GELLMAN presiding. The nominations made by the Republican County Convention were endorsed. It was resolved to appeal to the Germans of this City to give a cordial support of the Republican ticket at the coming election.

For the last two days the Fenian Executive Council has been in secret session at headquarters, No. 10 West Fourth-street. Men bearing commissions in the "I. R. A." are in constant attendance, and many of them left this City yesterday. There is a report in circulation to the effect that several officers left for Canada yesterday. Last night the Council remained in session until after midnight, having resolved 200 to officers until the important business in hand should have been disposed of.

The Alumni of the Columbia College Law School met last night. The election for officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Walter Shepard; Vice-Presidents, Robert G. Hatch

BROOKLYN.

The Excise Commissioners have taken $4,600 for licenses, making eighty in all, during the first two days of granting them.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the brass foundry of BLACK & DEVLIN, No. 80 Second-street, E. D. The building, which was of frame, was almost totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at $2,000—not insured. An adjoining stable, belonging to ALEXANDER GAINES, was damaged to the extent of $200, and various sheds and dwellings, from No. 41 to No. 47 Second-street, to the amount of about $1,500, which is, for the most part, covered by insurance.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an elderly man found on the 10th inst. in the Hamilton. The deceased had been in the water a long time. The body was dressed in a white cotton under-shirt, gray knit over-shirt, dark pantaloons, brown vest, heavy woolen socks and coarse boots.

The receipts of income tax, at the Third Collection District, during the first three days, amounted to $40,000.

A disorderly house, kept by LOUIS HUDSON, at 38 Jay-street, was entered by the Police yesterday evening and the inmates and two female inmates were carried off and held to answer to a charge of intoxication and breach of the peace.

The present number of inmates in the Kings County Alms-house is 964; of the Asylum, 960.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A middle-aged man, who gave his name as FREDERICK W. SCHLOTER, and representing himself as a gardener by occupation, was found in the streets of Yonkers, and taken to the Police station and furnished with lodgings, and shortly after being let out yesterday morning was found in the gutters praying. He told the Police officer that there were a number of men in pursuit of him to kill him at 6 o'clock in the evening. He was therefore preparing to meet his fate. He stated that he had a wife and several children living at Newark, but subsequently said that a constable had killed his wife. He was taken to the County Poor-house, to be taken care of until claimed by friends.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a man supposed to have committed suicide was found hanging to a tree in the woods near Morrisania. He was that of a man about twenty-eight years of age, five feet two inches in height, with light brown hair, mustache and goatee, and dressed in a pea-jacket, dark plaid pants, dark vest, linen check shirt, light calf boots and black round top hat. The remains were not identified and were taken to the Tremont Police Station for inquest by the Coroner.

NEW-JERSEY.

Considerable interest has attended the trial of the suit brought by the Baptist Society at Morristown against the city for damages to their church property by the widening of Bridge-street. The Society holds a deed of the lot on which the church stands, dated 1794. In widening the street the ground was taken up to the church walls, and a corner of the church had to be cut off. The Court held that the Society was entitled to damages, and the jury gave a verdict of $600 against the city. A similar case was decided before the same Judge, DALRYMPLE, some time ago, in which J. VANATTA, the plaintiff, obtained a verdict of $1,000.

The New-Jersey Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at Trenton. Bishops CAMPBELL, WAYMAN and BROWN presiding. JACOB WILKERSHIM, BENJAMIN DANIELS and PETER LOWERY have been elected to Elder's orders. The missionary sermon was preached by Bishop WAYMAN. Numerous colored clergymen and laymen are present.

The insurance case of JOSEPH WONDERLY vs. E. B. BOOTH and others, for $2,000, was concluded yesterday, before Judge HEDGE, by a verdict of $1,500 for the plaintiff. Some extremely interesting and intricate legal questions were involved, and the decision was given to enable the defendants to carry it to the State Supreme Court.

The suit of JANE CUFF against the Newark and New-York Railroad Company for damages for the death of her husband, by the nitroglycerine explosion in 1867, was before the Supreme Court of Hudson County yesterday. It was

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Commander Wilson, of the United States steamer *Pride*, reports by telegraph, under date of Charlestown, Prince Edward Island, announcing the arrival there of the Prince, on a visit to the Provinces. Upon the occasion of the interment of American seamen, Major and Brevet Col. A. B. Seward, Pay-master, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to the Commanding General of the Department of the East, for assignment to duty as Chief Pay-master of that Department. Capt. Pay-master DANIEL MARTIN, now on leave, has been ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston, for duty. Lieut. Commander C. C. P. SWIFT is to Charlestown Navy-yard on being relieved will be assigned to duty at San Antonio, Texas.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	94¼
Consols for account	94¼	94¼	94¼
United States 5-20s of 1862, old	87½	87½	87½
United States 5-20s of 1862, new	87½	87½	87½
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cent. R. R. Shares	111½	111½	111½
Erie Shares	18¼	18¼	18¼
Atl. and Gt. West. R. R. Shares	18¼	18¼	18¼

PARIS, May 13.—The Bourse opened and closed firm. Rentes opened at 72f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—1 P. M.—Cotton opened firm and quiet; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 12½d.; Middling Orleans at 12¾@12¾d. The sales to-day reach 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; the sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export, and 17,000 on speculation. In port to-day there are 87,000 bales, including 40,000 American. Yarns and fabrics unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat 1@2d. lower. Corn quiet and steady. Western Canal Flour, 28s. 6d. per bbl. Canadian, 29s. per bbl. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 7d. per 100 lbs. Red Southern, 9s. 10d. per 100 lbs. White Western, 10s. per 100 lbs. Canadian, 10s. per 100 lbs. Corn, 29s. 6d. per quarter. Oats, 6s. 6d. per quarter. Barley, 5s. 6d. per quarter. Peas, 39s. per quarter. Pork, 82s. 6d. per bbl. Lard, 67s. per cwt. Cheese dull. Tallow, 46s. 6d. per cwt. Common Rosin, 4s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d.

LONDON, May 13.—4 P. M.—Liverpool cable firm at 12¾@12¾d. for Middling Uplands. Refined PETROLEUM quiet; 1s. 6d. per gallon. Linseed OIL firm at 32s. 6d. per cwt. Sperm OIL steady at 90s. Whale OIL firm at £36. Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 34s. 6d. RICE firm at 20s. 6d. per cwt. TALLOW easier at 46s. 6d. per cwt. SUGAR firm. Refined PETROLEUM quiet. SUGAR, to arrive, quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseeds firm. LINSEED-CAKE firm. TALLOW easier at 46s. 6d. per cwt. SPERM OIL, 90s. per ton. More buoyant at £4 [illegible] per ton. Bright Cuba